#### TRAMPS IN COZY FIFTH AVENUE CAVE.

Live With Comforts of Home in Tunnel Just Off Famous Thoroughfare.

SMALL ROBBERIES REPORTED.

Milk and Fences Mysteriously Disappear, but When Police Come Vagrants Have Fled.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, March 5 .- Living with all the "comforts of home" in a luxurious cave by utilizing a tunnel underneath the frozen surface of a vacant lot in the block bounded by Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets and Fifth and Madison avenues, there has been as jolly a company of knights of the road, otherwise "hobos," as one can find in a day's journey around New York, or at least they were supremely happy until the po-lice swooped down upon their coyly retiring retreat and took measures to end this ideal arrangement.

Complaints to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station by occupants of the houses in Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets directly east of Fifth avenue led to the discovery that a dozen or more tramps have been making their lodging place there.

The lot in question is about seventy-five feet wide and runs through the entire block from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth street. A COZY RETREAT. The buildings which once occupied it were torn down more than a year ago and work on the excavation of the cellar, pre-

paratory to erecting a large new building was begun.
Owing, it is supposed, to the troubles which developed in the building trades, the work was stopped after it had progressed to the extent of digning a hole the width of the lot and about eight feet from the street front on the Twenty-seventh street side.

street front on the Twenty-seventh street side.

The excavation was on an average about eight or ten feet deep.

Residents of the neighborhood say that recently they have been missing bottles of milk and packages of groceries and other articles from their doorsteps, and that portions of fences and similar inflammable material have also disappeared.

They say, too, that men of strange and rough appearance, with ragged clothes, have been seen lurking about the abandoned lot in the early morning and again in the evening, when the uncertain light made their identity problematical.

One of these residents, Mrs. Jennie Shea, of No. 10 East Twenty-eighth street, losing patience at continued thefts of her milk bottles and other articles, appeared at the West Thirtieth Street Station and complained to Sergeant Shibles. The Sergeant sent two policemen over to harry out the cave dwellers if need be, but they had taken warning and fied.

MADE LONG TUNNEL

MADE LONG TUNNEL.
The policemen say that they found that the tramps evidently secured picks and shovels somewhere, and had tunneled through the frozen earth all the way to

through the frozen earth all the way to Twenty-eighth street.

The top of the tunnel is about a yard wide and nowhere more than 4 or 5 feet high. In some places the policemen found ashes of fires, empty cans, broken milk bottles and other relies of the past.

At the Twenty-seventh efreet entrance was a large pile of ashes, which seemed to 'wideate that the denizens of this queer abele often gathered there. Mrs. Shea said that she had several times seen a thin column of smoke arising from the lot, and supposed that her fence had gone as fuel for these camp fires.

Inquiries among residents showed that others besides Mrs. Shea had suffered from depredations.

POLICE AS WATCHERS. Mrs. Fannie McCullagh, of No. 9 East Twenty-seventh street, who has a private sanitarium at that address, said that she had missed milk bottles from her doorhad missed milk bottles from her door-step and that for a long time she had been troubled by noises coming from the lot. Mrs. D. Russell of Nos. 12-14 East Twen-ty-eighth street said that the tramps had also bothered her in the same way. She said that the tunnel dwellers whom she had seen were of all ages, from 18 to 70, and all rasgedly dressed and of wretched appearance. One night last week, she said, a woman friend had been held up by a tramp and when she fainted the

tramp ran.

Sergeant Shibles directed the policemen
on the nearby posts to watch the excavation for the return of the cave dwellers,
should they appear, and to examine the
gloomy recesses of the tunnel.

SUED BY CHILDREN,

AGED WIDOW WINS.

Judge Kelly of Supreme Court Con-firms Mrs. Mary McDoneugh's Title to Property.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, March 5.-Blind and nearly 80 years old, Mrs. Mary McDonough, widow of Peter McDonough of Brooklyn, won a suit brought against her by her own children, who sought to deprive her of property. In deciding the case Judge Kelly of the Supreme Court censured the plain-

Outlining the case in his decision Judge Kelly said: "Mr. McDonough died in 1873, leaving eight young children and two encumbered houses of little value.

cumbered houses of little value.

Thirty years later the houses sold together for \$3,500. Meantime the widow brought up the children, educated them, labored for them and took in washing, supporting some of them long after their maturity. In 1852 they deeded to her their interests in their father's property for a nominal consideration and because of love and affection, as expressed in the deeds."

Now the children want shares in the proceeds of the property sales.

Continuing, Judge Keily said: The plaintiffs claim is opposed to every principle of natural justice. She made no promises to them and incurred no obligations. This court will not lend itself to their attempt to harass and annoy this aged woman in order to gratify their private enmitties. The complaint is dismissed with costs."

# Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to Fon That I Can Cure You I will send Pres a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.



PEPSIN SYRUP CO.

PRICE, po CHNTS.

BRIGHT AND HEALTHY FACES

everywhere testify to the wonderful health-restoring properties of

## DR. CALDWELL'S

(Laxative)

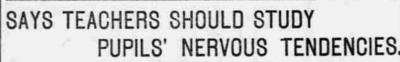
SYRUP PEPSIN

-the remedy that has filled more human hearts with gratitude than any other medicine ever sold. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a pleasant "corrective" laxative-agreeable to the taste, gentle and prompt in action and an absolutely certain ours for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles and all the dangerous complications arising from a disorderly and rebellious stomach.

BRINGS JOY INTO EVERY HOUSEHOLD."

If Dr. Caldwell's Face is on the Package It's All Right.

All Bruggists-50 cent and \$1.00 Bottles -It Will Cure You.



Doctor S. Weir Mitchell Warns Those in Charge of Public Schools -Examinations and Fear of Failure Especially Trying to Children With Nervous Disorders-Dangers to Young Minds Set Forth.

Philadelphia, March &-Doctor S. Weir 1 Mitchell, well-known as a neurologist and a distinguished author, in a recent lecture before principals and teachers of the public schools of the Quaker City pleaded for a more careful study of the idiosyncrasics of the individual child, warned the teachers against the danger of developing nervous tendencies in the pupils, and suggested that examinations did much harm

Central High School he delivered the first of a series of lectures to be given by medleal experts, under the auspices of the Board of Education and the Department of Health and Charitles, to the principals and teachers of the public schools. Doctor Mitchell's subject was "The Nervous

Diseases of Children."
CHILD'S PLASTIC NATURE.

Doctor Mitchell said, in part: "Year after year children in multitudes ome to you, pass through the schools, scatter, fulfill their lives, marry, die. All

come to you, pass through the schools, scatter, fulfill their lives, marry, die. All through their varied careers they carry more or less the character record of their school life; some you mark and valuably modify for life; some you cannot impress. At all events, it is a trust vital to the future of our people.

"It is so easy to deal with it unjustly. In my own profession, which, too, in a way, is educational, the long years of inbor ossify the consciences of some men, and for others the years which bring experience and wisdom, its child, bring, too, an increasing tenderness of conscience, a larger view of professional obligation. a feeling that to keep tryst with duty is the finest moral punctuality. For me patients are individuals, and there is nothing in their lives, ways, habits of character which in illness it is unimportant to know. With you it should be the same, or much the same. This astounding fact of individuality never loses for me an interest which is almost fascination. For you there are thousands of children at various ages. Every one of them is distinct and different from the other.

"The ordinary human being responds in well known ways to medical agencies. Then come the exceptional people, and at once you have repeated the lesson that medicine is an art, not a sclence; that the doctor who falls to interrogate individuals had better go and measure tape or be a car conductor.

"There are teachers in whom the grouped capacities which represent educational talent rise almost to the level of genius, and these are the naturalists of pedagogy for whom character, temperament and mental peculiarities appear to have no secrets. If you have not this gift of being an observer by the grace of God, rest assured that you can become sufficiently competent by wakeful, steady cultivation of the art of seeing and hearing what your senses report of the busy little creatures in your care.

STUDY DULL CHILDREN.

STUDY DULL CHILDREN. "You find in every class a proportion of very dull children. They may be willing-may try to work. They merely cannot may try to work. They merely cannot keep up. A smaller number of them fall back, only to fail again. Of these will be a still smaller fraction who can neither reason clearly nor remember even moderately well. Are they only dull, or is their mental mechanism hopelessly below the average? You, I suppose, are to decide if they should be relegated to the school for the imperfect. I do not envy you the task of deciding. They may be underfed. Who shall decide? Can the underfed study as well as the well fed can? I doubt it. There must be in every large group of children, especially notable at the age of adolescence, some who become gradually inert, dull, less capable. Any such sudden or gradual alteration in mind or memory ought to excite your most kindly attention.

"Before you conclude such effects to be

may have a fit. If it be a boy, it is, as a rule, epilepsy. If seen in a nervous, overworked girl, it may be merely a hysterical convulsion. In either case it is apt to alarm others, and it is best to have the child at once removed from the room. In neither case is there need to be alarmed. The hysteria passes. The epilepsy is more grave, and it is pretty surely epilepsy if the child froths at the mouth, bites the tongue and ends in stupor.

"It is not always easy to be sure-which it is. Both cases may need other care than yours, but epileptics do not die in fits. Sometimes a child, while reciting. Stares, ceases to speak, is unconscious for a moment. At home it passes unregarded and unnoticed. It is what we call minor epilepsy, and you will serve the child by calling attention to this serious disorder. "I come last to the subject of headaches, and here you may be of the utmost service, for headaches are too commonly regarded as of no moment in the homes of such children as make up the largest part of your classes.

"It is rare nowadays to find nervous systems wrecked by inveterate headaches and vertigo, but thirty years ago this resultant disaster was common. At that time I had the good luck to tell my profession how a large percentage of headaches was due to bad eyes, and to have wrestled with such a common evil as headache and taught how surely to deal with it. I count it as one of the happiest memories of a lifelong contest with disease.

"Sometimes imperfect eyes cause vertigo, or such confusion of mind as makes study impossible. The child gets credit for being stupid or idle, and then a pair of glasses may make the differential diagnosis between lary vice and studious virtue.

"Nervous children, lazy children and gone who are spoiled at home are quite ought to excite your most amony accertion.

"Before you conclude such effects to be
essentially and primarily of the mind organs alone, be sure, through the help of
some physician, that it is not the eyes,
throat or digestion or evil habits that are
responsible. If these children must be
relegated to the merely slow minded, the
peculiar, the mildly eccentric, there should
be for these in each large school distinct
classes.

be for these in each large school distinct classes.

"I do not mean that the schools must provide for the higher grade of the really defective. For them you require what I have alluded to, special schools, with manual training and methods not needed in schools for the healthy minded or even the merely dull or peculiar. For both types the system demanded requires unusual pedagogic capacity and power to indi-vidualize. "Nervous children, lary children and some who are spoiled at home are quite clever little malignerers, and will affect symptoms and simulate sickness.
"I hardly know how to treat it. It needs kindness, firmness, and is quite too long a chapter for my time."

pedagogic capacity vidualize. "For them the examinations are terrible "For them the examinations are terrible resta and indeed these periods for many others are the cause of bringing out defects and maturing mischief. They are the cause of much nervousness and hysteria and the like in the women's colleges, and are injurious to those who are both ambitious and emotional.

"Some fifteen years ago a great deal too Is quickly cured by Chamberlain's Cough

Thoughtlessness, False Economy

ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

PHASES OF EPILEPSY.

"Now and then a child in the school

may have a fit. If it be a boy, it is, as a rule, epilepsy. If seen in a nervous, over-

The Worst Cold

much was exacted in the Girls' High School. How it is now I do not know, nor do I know if in any grades too much is required. I know well that in our universities fifteen to seventeen hours a week of lecture and study suffice for the average man. It is pure farce. Once out of the universities and in the medical profession they are compelled to study fifty or sixty hours a week.

LONDON NOW AN

"Many years ago I undertook to study in my clinics the causes of the disorder known as chorea, or St. Vitus's dance. It Air Polluted by Practice of "Shooting" Dust and House Refuse Into Open Carts.

in my clinics the causes of the disorder known as chorea, or St. Vitus's dance. It turned out that weather had a share—the months of storms—that the chorea curve also rose abruptly at the periods of examination and their time of approach. When, therefore, at these scasons or at any other time, you observe a child becoming awkward in movements, twitching, letting books fail, it would be well to send the child home, or at least to call attention to the facts.

"And this is to be done not only in the interests of the child, but because other children in their tendency to become automatically imitative are apt by a kind of mental contagion to acquire some form of the disorder. I have over and over seen it spread in the schools and give rise to much annoyance. It needs long rest from mind work, for at its worst it lessens the memory and the power of attention, excites remark and disturbs the speech.

"It is easily confounded with a minor malady from which I separated it many years ago. This lesser trouble is now known since I wrote about it as the habit spasm, or habit chorea. It is not true chorea. You will see it often. A child winks incessantly, or shrugs his shoulders, or twitches the face. For a few days one set of such movements prevails; when that stops then another begins. It gets well and rarely needs treatment, and the trouble does not usually require a doctor to tell it from chorea.

"Sometimes if it be very bad, the eyes are at fault. Remember that! You will observe that a certain small number of girls, especially about examination time, become nervous, cry easily and are apt, if older, to be hysterical. Here is a chance for kindness, a little gentle, helpful talk alone, lessons in the need of self-restrain and self-government, anything but scolding or harsh words.

"And this reminds me to say a word about the fidgets which get onto the nerves of some teachers.

"Healthy children are normally as restless as kittens. God made them so. Shut them up, keep them seated and they move uneasily, shuffer their fe PECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, March 5.-A prominent member of the Sanitary Institute recently deplored the fact that the English spend less on cleansing, paving and kindred municipal duties than they do on the education of their children.

The comparison was not altogether a happy one, but if the surveyor intended simply to emphasize that they might with advantage spend a little more on the duties he mentioned, he could adduce many arguments in support of that course.

London has been described as the dirtiest capital in Europe; it is certainly not one of the sweetest. The metropolis was never one of nature's darlings—"the canopy of the sky so cleudless, clean and purely beautiful" is a luxury which seldom comes, while the people get more than their share of the fog, the mist and the rain. cleansing, paving and kindred municipal

In other respects Londoners are the viotims of circumstances that must operate against them, try as they will to secure a pure city. With all disadvantages, however, the English might throw a great deal more brightness into their surroundings and remove many discomforts under which they labor if they paid ore attention to hygiene as it affects sanitation. Thoughtlessness in the individual false economy in the community and neglect in both account for a large number of the disagreeable features of life in London. There is that air-polluting and disease-disseminating nuisance against which Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, protested the other day—the practice of "shooting" dust and house refuse generally into open carts in the public streets. This nuisance is common to all districts tof London, aithough it is more pronounced in some than others.

The authorities are well aware of it, and In other respects Londoners are the vio-

a number of them have endeavored to modify it, but the measures they have taken have not had the desired result. Dust collecting in London is done in the most haphazard manner to be found any-

most haphagard manner to be found anywhere.

The immensity of the area to be covered
constitutes a difficulty, but it affords no
excuse for the loading of the air with
clouds of disease germs which are allowed
to rise from nearly every cart engaged in
the work. Inefficiency is at the bottom of
the dangerous nuisance.

BIR HENRY THOMPSON'S PLAN.

It is generally admitted that the scheme

As a matter of fact, however, there is no reason why the nuisance should exist under present arrangements.

Uncovered collecting carts have long since been condemned. The London County Council went to a great trouble a year or two ago to provide a suitable cart, and selected out of many designs a cart with sliding covers and wind guards, which reduce to a minimum with proper care the danger of dust being blown about either in "shooting" or conveyance.

This style of vehicle, moreover, was approved by the Sanitary Institute and recommended to municipal bodies, but in no district of London is it generally used, and in many cases carelessness on the part of the men has robbed it of much of its utility. Another source of inefficiency is the fixed dust bin, necessitating the transference of the refuse into baskets from the basement of houses to the carts. It should be made compulsory, experts say, for all houses and business premises to have movable receptacles either in addition to or in place of stationary ones.

It is pointed out that by the exercise of a little consideration the public might not only assist the authorities, but reduce the cost of collection, and consequently the rates.

All vegetable and similar refuse ought

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SIR HENRY THOMPSON'S PLAN.

It is generally admitted that the scheme suggested by Sir Henry Thompson would be effective—namely, to collect refuse receptacies and place them in carris with specially provided compartments instead of "tipping" the contents into the carts in the streets.

The cost of collection would probably be increased threefold, as many more vehicles and men would be required; but even if it were, the ratepayers should not grudge the additional expenditure to obviate the grave dangers attending the present system.

rates.

All vegetable and similar refuse ought never to require collection, but should be burned in the kitchen. Were this done the work of the scavenging departments would be immensely lessened. Again, several thousand pounds are expended annually by the Metropolitan Borough Councils in employing men and boys to do nothing else but pick up pieces of paper thrown down carelessly by the public. Kensington Council spends about \$2,000 a year in this way, and other civic bodies in London similarly large sums. Shop-keepers are serious offenders. Many of them load their refuse receptacles with waste paper, which gets blown about while waiting for collection in the street.

As for the slough of mire, wide and deep, it has become almost the daily portion. Metropolitan mud is like the oil in the widow's cruse, the more they take from it—cart loads must be conveyed to suburban homes by city men—the more there seems to be left. It is almost hopeless to expect the cleansing departments to mitigate the nulsance; they put forth no serious efforts in that direction at any rate.

In many Continental cities they wash

and in others they have circular brooms at work constantly, and carts ready to remove the accumulations. Spasmodic attempts are made to sweep London streets during a mud flood, but very little impression is made.

The narrowness of the streets and the fear of overworking the sewers are urged as reasons for not trying the washing process. The pavements at least might be relieved of their burden in a more effective way than they are at present.

SUGAR CASES POSTPONED.

Court of Appeals to Pass Upon

United States against the American Sugar Refining Company."

The cases were originally decided by the Board of United States General Appraisers in favor of the Government. The mporters appealed and carried the case to the United States Circuit Court, which

decided in their favor.

The question at issue is the method of applying the polariscopic tests, by which the saccharine quality of sugar, upon which the duty it shall pay is based, is determined.

The importers contend that the commercial test is the use which the framers of the law intended should be used, while the Government is fighting for the more exact scientific test. There are now about 10,000 suspended protests on this subject on the files of the Board of General Approximate.

SEAS RUINED MANY FROCKS. Trunks Soaked by Waves That Washed Ocean Liner.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, March 5.-Tears and other womanly expressions of indignation alkeepers are serious offenders. Many of them load their refuse receptacles with waste paper, which gets blown about while waiting for collection in the street.

As for the slough of mire, wide and deep, it has become almost the daily portion. Metropolitan mud is like the oil in the widow's cruse, the more they take from is—cart loads must be conveyed to suburban homes by city men—the more there seems to be left. It is almost hope there seems to be left. It is almost hope to mitigate the nuisance; they put forth no serious efforts in that direction at any rate.

In many Continental cities they wash the streets twice, and in the important thoroughfares often three times a day, most overhelmed the customs officers as

SOLDIER'S MESSAGE TOLD AFTER 40 YEARS.

Syrup Pepsin

CONSTIPATION

Last Words of Confederate Colonel Finally Conveyed to Daughter of Dead Southerner.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 5 .- "Oh, I could die in peace; I could die in peace if I only were home with my wife and little children, but it is so hard to die here, fast

Question of Test.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York, March &—The United States
Circuit Court of Appeals has put over to
the next term the famous sugar cases,
which probably involve more money and
a greater number of individual protests
than any customs cases now before the
courts.

The cases are entitled "the United
States against Bartram Brothers," "the
United States against Howell" and "the
United States against the American Sugar

dren, but it is so hard to die here, fag
from home and among strangers."

Colonel Delaney of, Cobb's Georgia Leg
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Colonel Delaney of, Cobb's Georgia Leg
from home and among strangers." bronzed Confederate, and when he had finished the Colonel took from his pillow a daguerreotype of his wife and children and kissed it farewell for them. The end

and kissed it farewell for them. The end soon came.
Years passed. The young soldler became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio, and in his sermons sometimes referred to the brave Confederate's death. He now lives at Bridgeport, O., across the river from Wheeling. He determined recently to attempt to find the address of the widow or relatives of Colonal Delaney, that he might tell them the details of the soldler's last moments. He had a statement inserted in the Confederate Veteran, a paper published at Nashville. An eager reply came from Mrs. Hull of Athens, Ga., a daughter of Colonel Delaney, asking for the particulars of her said, and for years had tried in vain to learn more than that he had been killed in battle.

And now in a Georgia home there is a letter that will be handed down from one generation to another. It is the minister's reply, and it tells how a brave Confederate died.

TO GET PRINCIPAL'S CASH. Teachers Will Receive Beloved

Associate's Bequests.

New York, March 5 .- The will of Alpheus D. du Bols, which disposed of \$500,000, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Thomas, admitted to probate by Surrogate Thomas, the objections to probate filed by Ivy Blanche McKee, a daughter, to whom \$10,000, was left, having been withdrawn. Mr. du Bois was a retired school principal. He died last December.

In his will no mention was made of his wildow, Mrs. Julia Vall du Bois, with whom he had not lived for forty-five years, and in behalf of the widow and daughter a contest was begun, it being alleged that the testator was of unsound mind.

#### THE ONLY CURE

136 East Fiftieth Street, New York City, N. Y., June 1, 1908.

I believe that if we all knew the laws of health we would all be well and if sick women only knew the true value of Wine of Cardui they would be saved much suffering and would soon be cured. I have very strong faith in it. I used it for five months for a local difficulty which had troubled me for years and had spent hundreds of dollars in the endeavor to get well. My life forces were being sapped and If was daily losing my vitality with that bearing down feeling which thousands of women know all about. Your medicine cured me. I am enjoying the very best of health now and am only too pleased to endorse your great remedy.

## WINEOFCARD

Mrs. Welch lives in New York City where the best medical attention can be secured, but she writes that Wine of Cardui was the only medicine which could cure her. A woman who has been saved from a life of suffering by Wine of Cardui when other medicines failed to benefit her has reason to have strong faith in this great tonic.

Mrs. Welch has faith in Wine of Cardui because it cured her. Hundreds of thousands of women have faith in this grand old medicine because it not only cured them, but it continues month after month to ease their pain and give them strength for the duties of life. Should you not give it a trial? Here is a well tried and successful remedy which it is your privilege to take. Nobody can prevent you from securing health. You know that over a million women owe life and health to this great menstrual regulator. A million cured women advise you to take it. Will you listen to their advice? Won't you go to your druggist today and secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui?



